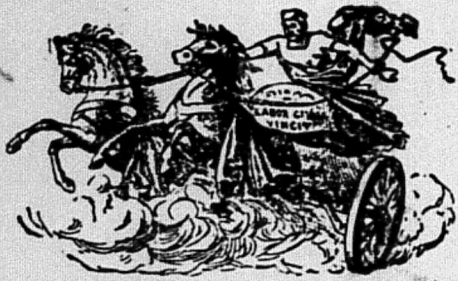


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The



People.

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VOL IX.—NO. 7.

NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

WRESTLING

With the Police and Police Magistrates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—Contrary to the notions of Mayor H. P. Ford, of Pittsburg, who says: "The Socialists meet at the houses of different members in groups of 10 or 12," we of Kensington are now holding regular Saturday night open air meetings. It was at the meeting of Saturday, May 6, Front and Dauphin streets, that an attempt was made to execute the admonition of that Pittsburg capitalist flunky, expressed as follows during the strike of the Schoen mills' employees when the Socialists led the strikers to a glorious victory:

"The time has come to put a stop to this, for it is going to be one of the greatest dangers of this country if not checked. I BELIEVE THAT FIRM AND DRASTIC METHODS SHOULD BE USED, AND THAT WHENEVER A SOCIALIST MEETING IS HELD THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ARRESTED." (115)

The meeting was opened a few minutes past 8 o'clock, the Salvation Army having occupied the corner up to that time Comrade Samuel Clark, as the first speaker, he had spoken about half an hour when he was interrupted by a policeman. The following dialogue took place:

"You'll hafta stop that!"
"Why, what's the matter?"
"You'll hafta git away from here, see?"

"This is a peaceable meeting; how is it that we were never interrupted before?"

"You's told to stop, wasn't you?"
"Yes; but by what authority?"
"Well, that's my orders, go see the boss."

"You were ordered to stop us?"
"Yes."

A hasty consultation was held by the comrades present and Comrades Clark and Dress went to see the Lieutenant of the District. During this interval the sale of literature was also stopped.

The Lieutenant informed us that no such orders had been given, but that the officer had a perfect right to stop us if the thoroughfare was being obstructed. We assured him that we took care to see that there was plenty of passage room for both pedestrians and vehicles. He further informed us that if he had his way, all of these meetings would be stopped. "They're a d—d nuisance, anyhow," said he, "it's all right 'round election time, but I see no sense in them at this time."

It was pointed out to him that that sort of language contemplated an interference with the rights of free speech and assemblage guaranteed by the laws of the land; and we informed him in terms not to be mistaken that we were peaceable and law-abiding citizens, who dared to avail ourselves of all peaceable means, but if necessary would fight unto death for the maintenance of our rights.

The Lieutenant further volunteered the information that it would do no good and asked: "How long do you propose to keep this up?"

"Until the workingmen became Socialists, until the workingmen have an intelligent conception of their rights and duties as citizens."

"Ha, ha, that's so d—d far off that you'll never see it; I've belonged to labor unions; I know what the workingmen are; why, d—n them, if I had my way they'd have no rights 'tall; why, they'll go back on you every time."

His job attests to the fact that he was betrayed. Just another one of that species known as fakir. Further comment unnecessary.

Comrades Clark and Drees returned to the place of meeting, a larger crowd awaiting them. As they walked toward the stand the "copper" said:

"Well, what'd he say?"
"He said: go ahead!"

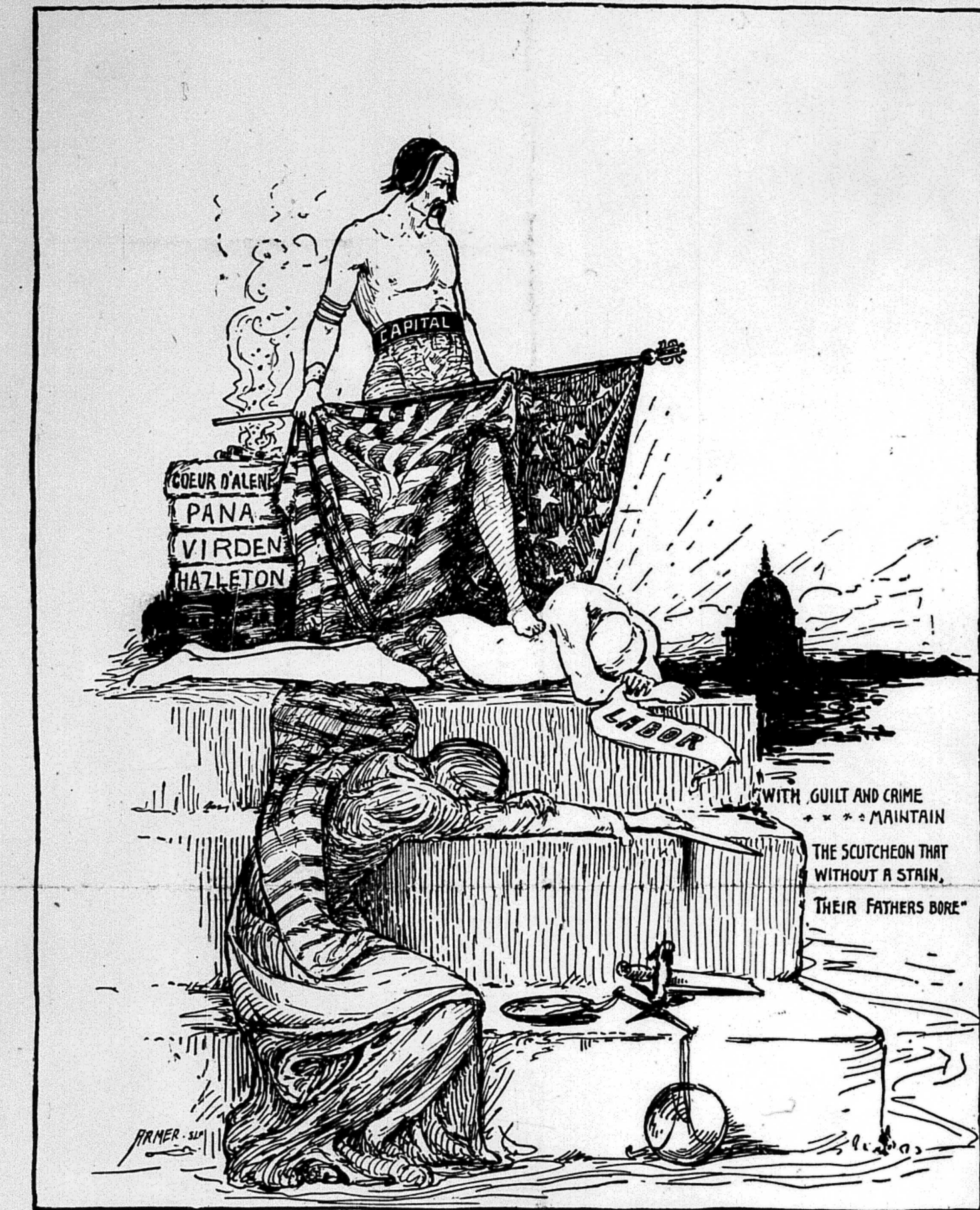
Comrade Drees retook the platform amid loud and long applause. The crowd had now more than doubled. It was with difficulty that the sidewalks could be kept open; everyone was now eager to buy a copy of the "May Day People"; one hundred copies, which is all we had, were sold. Many were disappointed at being unable to procure one.

While the speaker was paying the guardian of capitalist sacredness, the audience manifested their indignation at, and their supreme contempt for the "copper" by cheering the speaker to the echo. Mr. "Copper" walked away like a whipped cur. A comrade heard him say: "I'd like to have hold of that fellow just for a minute."—Yea, verily!

While Comrade Clark was speaking, clenched fists were brandished in the air. "Give 'em h—ll"; "That's the stuff"; "The Socialists are good enough for me";—these are some of the expressions heard ever and anon. This state of things was kept up for about fifteen minutes. It was now time to inject some good sound Socialist philosophy into the heads of the listeners, which Comrade Clark, after being introduced the second time, did in fine style, inspired by the occasion. There was a lustre in his eyes, a ring in his voice and elegance in his bearing which, I dare say, left a lasting impression on the auditors.

AT IT IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 9.—Face to face, in hostile conflict of the class struggle stood for the first time the representative of our class with the representative of the capitalist class in



HAMMER RAPS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—On May 2 we increased our vote seven per cent., and this in less than three months. Municipal election was held on Feb. 13. That of May 2 was to elect a School Board. We had a full ticket, and received 10 per cent. of total vote. We entered the field in November, 1898. We will nominate a candidate for City Collector on Sunday. Election to be held within 30 days, making four elections within six months.

R. T. HARRIS, Organizer.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Our vote in the city election, May 2, was very light, although we beat the Social Democracy.

Meyer, for Mayor, got 359.
Simon, for Comptroller, 361.
Whipkey, for President 2d Branch, 377.
R. T. M.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Our initial battle was fought yesterday, May 3, and our initial vote cast was as follows:

Leach, for Mayor, 71
Gehon, for Assessor and Tax Collector, 42
Graham, for Recorder, 43
Dawson, for Marshal, 33
Cogdell, for Treasurer, 42
Average vote, 463.

We polled about 5 per cent. of the total vote cast, and we are an official Party now. The Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. will remain on the official ballot. We circulated 2,000 of our platforms in English, 1,000 in Spanish, 1,000 notices of mass meeting with the Socialist Song of Freedom on it, and 1,000 of Comrade Leach's answer to the "Daily Gazette" for garbling our platform. The sentiment created by our agitation proves that the wage workers are gravitating towards the S. L. P. and that are long the S. L. P. will elect its candidates.

S. T. & L. A.'S EFFECTIVENESS.

SLATTEVILLE, R. I., May 5.—On the 4th of April, a strike of weavers, against the inhuman conditions forced upon them by "prosperity" and a "raise in wages," took place.

On that day, 150 weavers left their looms. We had an interview with the agent; he offered us an increase of 6 per cent. on all goods but suitings, on those he made a 10 per cent. increase.

We reported to a mass meeting of the strikers, who, after hearing our report, decided to demand an increase of 15 per cent. all along the line. The demand was rejected by the agent.

The next day, we had Comrade Reid, of Providence, here, who organized a Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 118 members. We kept at Socialism all the time. Result: it is the talk of the town. After organizing, we settled down to a good hard fight. We had no money; we had nothing but store bills. We went on strike a struggling mob; we went back as an organized body of sensible men. For three weeks we did not go near the office.

A report appeared, in one of the local papers, that if the mill bell would ring on Monday morning, there would be a break in our ranks. So we held a meeting on Saturday behind closed doors. McDermott spoke, after which a secret ballot was taken on the question of going back. The vote stood 84 to stay out, 8 to return.

A notice appeared on the gates of the mill, on the same day, stating that the mill would start up, and that those who did not go to work would have to leave the tenements in which they lived; said tenements are the property of the mill owners.

On Sunday, a committee, one of whom was the wife of a local Democratic heeler, were going around trying to prevail on the boys to go to work. Result: on Monday NOT ONE WEAVER RETURNED.

The heeler, whose wife worked so

hard on the feelings of the men, has been finding fault because we had "politics in the union." It is expected he will run for Councilman in June, and to prepare himself as a good candidate for the bosses, he is trying to organize the loom fixers. I heard of his attempt and had a talk with one of the fixers this morning. I laid the matter of capitalist versus working class organizations before him and told him we had better go together, otherwise we would "get together" and wipe up several kinds of dirt with them. I also told him to tell the fakir what I had said. Thereupon, Mr. Fakir and would-be Councilman on the Democratic ticket came after me like a mad bull and asked me if I had said what has been reported. I replied, yes!

We had some hot words and I told him to get out of my alley. This geyser used to be quite a man here; is at the head of some secret societies and has a reputation as a boxer. I thought he would hit me. It is a good thing he did not.

We at last went back with a raise in wages; we will be paid by the yard, instead of by the cut; we are recognized as a union.

This battle was fought out on class-conscious lines, and the result will be a good union. Headquarters were opened Monday night with a speaker to address us on the significance of Labor's holiday, May 1.

We will organize a Section here next week. The people are ripe for Socialism, and with the aid of the comrades from Providence, this place will send a shiver down the spine of capitalism. There will be a hot time in June during the election; money will be used freely; right out openly.

During the strike the stores did business on a cash basis only.

The mill here shuts down every summer, as the class lines are now drawn tight and the stores will not trust, we will all go on the town this summer; then, oh my! what a howl there will be from the storekeepers who will find the "taxes they have to pay" go up.

I guess we can hand out a few hot ones ourselves, when it comes to standing with the mill owners against us.

WM. F. TAYLOR.

THE VAN

System of Agitation Adopted in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.—Last evening, 1,500 people packed the Music Hall to hear Comrade Harriman on his return from a successful lecture tour through Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. The event, being the opening gun of the campaign of 1900, was looked forward to with great interest by all the friends of Socialism and of the S. L. P. of which there are already so many hereabouts. Nor was anyone disappointed, for the evening brought together the largest number ever gathered at a straight Socialist meeting in this city, the careful attention and enthusiasm being most encouraging to all comrades in the Section.

Comrade George Holmes presided and opened the meeting with a brief and concise statement of the object of scientific Socialism and of the growth of the Socialist Labor Party in this country. Comrade Holmes is quite a wonder to us in California. Less than a year ago he had never even thought of speaking, while now he ranks as one of the most lucid advocates of the Socialist Cause on this coast. He is thoroughly grounded in the essential principles of scientific Socialism, and is a firm believer in the tactics of the S. L. P. These he brings out with clearness and vigor, and judging from the applause that usually falls to his lot, his speeches are fully appreciated by all hearers. His remarkable success affords fresh evidence of the necessity of all comrades testing their oratorical powers, before modestly assuming a seat among the audience. We need speakers in these days more than ever before, and comrades must remember that in a certain sense speakers must find themselves.

Comrade Harriman's efforts in building up Section Los Angeles have earned for him a very warm place in many hearts in Southern California, and he has only to show himself to be sure of an enthusiastic greeting. This was not wanting last evening, and the great and prolonged applause which welcomed him on stepping forward will, I feel sure, serve as further encouragement to him in the arduous labor of building up the party all over California. For the past three months he has been touring in his specially built van pretty well all over four counties. This van was built after his own design, the money being furnished by comrades and friends, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, a wealthy gentleman having helped him to procure a vitascope, which has wonderfully helped him, especially in the country districts.

His mode of procedure is quite original. On arriving in a town, he drives through the streets, stopping at all school houses where he interests the children in a phonograph that he carries with him. In this way he advertises a meeting in the evening, generally bringing out from 100 to 300 persons. These he always interests and then urges them to come their friends on the following night when, as a rule, the audience is doubled. As a result it is rare for him to leave a place without having found the nucleus for a Section, and "Harriman and the S. L. P." are becoming a bugbear of no small dimensions to the friends of plutocracy in these southern regions, and more especially to the Democratic tail of their voluminous kite.

In treating his subject last evening, Harriman adopted his usual method of prefacing his stereopticon-vitascope lecture by a preliminary address of about forty-five minutes. In this he brought out the true economic conditions which exist to-day and which threaten shortly to crush the people if they do not cause a revolution. His points were illustrated by local instances in the way of trust absorption. A most striking case mentioned was that of the Puente Oil Company, which unwisely crossed the path of its great rival and met with the usual treatment accorded to its inferiors by the Standard Oil Company in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Both his arguments and his illustrations were exaggerated or interlarded by a quaint humor, of which he is master and which never fails to cause his audiences great amusement and to draw from them frequent applause.

This applause was equally noticeable during the stereopticon lecture and combined with the large audience so affected the reporter of the Democratic daily that nearly a column and a half were given in this morning's issue to a good and fair report of the whole meeting. Such fair treatment is the best evidence of the growth of the S. L. P. in Southern California that can be afforded.

JAMES T. VAN RENSSSELAER.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 164 William Street, New York
— EVERY SUNDAY —

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Invariably in advance:

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six months 3.00
single copies 10c

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) . . . 2,068
In 1890 . . . 13,331
In 1892 (Presidential) . . . 21,157
In 1894 . . . 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential) . . . 36,564
In 1898 . . . 82,204

Taxes!—A matter, to the bourgeoisie, of deep, to the workingman, however, of very slight concern. That which the workingman pays in taxes goes, in the long run, into the cost of production of labor-power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist.

FREDERICK ENGELS.

["On the Question of Dwellings."]

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT'S STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7.—At a special meeting of the State Committee, held May 7, to consider the attitude of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted to be published in the Party organs, THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts":

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut State Committee fully endorse the tactics pursued by the National Executive Committee towards the pure and simple trade unions;

RESOLVED, That the Connecticut State Committee recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only true upholder and defender of the rights of the wage working class in its economic struggles with the capitalist class, by combining the political with the economic struggle. Pure and simple trade unions have dwindled down to mere sick and death benefit societies, being unable to cope with concentrated capital on the economic field alone; the overwhelming majority of the working class find themselves excluded from the pure and simple trade union on account of the high dues charged by them;

RESOLVED, That we also fully endorse the fearless position taken by the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" in showing up the false economies published by the "Volkszeitung" on the tax question, and we condemn the suppression by its Editor of valuable information in reply to the same;

RESOLVED, That we do not consider the "Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association" a fit body to govern or publish a Socialist paper while such body tolerates within its ranks men who are hostile to the party or its tactics.

F. SERRER,

P. ZIMMERMANN,

THOMAS STEIGERWALD,

JOS. MAREK,

J. P. JOHNSON,

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,

State Committee.

NAME HIM NAME HIM!

The Detroit, Mich., "Motorman and Conductor" for the month of April last passed his letter:

New York, April 7, 1899.

Mr. W. D. Mahan, President Street Railway Men's National Association, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—As one who has had a long experience in the street railway business as a capitalist and speculator, I am thoroughly familiar with the business, and for the past several years I have watched your determined efforts to bring about a thorough organization of the street railway workers, and I assure you that when I have been classed with the capitalists and speculators I have been in sympathy with your movement, and I know from experience that the railway workers as individuals can never hope to achieve anything like a reasonable compensation for their labor, and that their only hope lies in organization. Therefore, in order to assist and advance the movement, I donate to your association the sum of \$500, and leave it to your discretion to apply it where it will do the most good and bring the best results.

Hoping that your organization may extend until every street car man in America becomes a member of it, I remain,

YOUR FRIEND,

The Editor of the "Motorman and Conductor" furthermore informs his readers that the money has been accepted with thanks.

We know not just how things are in Detroit; but, judging from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex, we seem that even a Detroit Labor Leader has ample reason to know a thing or two. A Plingree "Friend of Labor" who recommends an Embalmed Beef Alger for the United States Senate, should certainly be an eye-opener for anybody. At this end of the line, true enough,—with "Anti-Monopolists," whose pockets bulge with monopoly stocks; with Depews decrying Trusts; with Goulds pronouncing themselves for "Good Government"; with Seth Lows declaiming in favor of "Labor's Rights"; and so forth and so on,—at this end of the line, we say, the eye-openers are so numerous that none can be taken in

who does not want to, and, consequently, some charity may be exercised in behalf of distant brothers, perhaps less favorably located. This, however, should not prevent our leaving such locally unfavored brothers in the dark. On the contrary, it is a reason the more to hasten to their rescue.

A New York capitalist friend of workingmen, with \$500 to give away, is a very suspicious thing. Let him be named. Nothing short of his name in full will do to allay the suspicion that he is either one of those long-headed capitalists who knows that nothing pays like a few dollars invested in "Labor," so as to disarm hostility and get a clear field for wholesale skinning; or he is a stockholder in one of those bankrupt concerns, in which the bondholders are getting all the fat, and he is in favor of "nationalization" so as to realize on his stocks.

Such a "Friend of Labor" do we take this mysterious New York capitalist to be; and feel quite sure that, his name being known, the suspicion would promptly be confirmed.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

We introduce with pleasure to the public a new Socialist local organ—"The Proletarian," issued by the Springfield, Mass., Section of the S. L. P. In its salutatory, explaining its name, the new paper says:

Without going into the etymology of the term, it has come to be recognized as standing for him who has nothing to sell but his small stock of labor-power; between whom and want stands nothing but his labor, and who is starving or depends on charity whenever he is not able to sell his commodity for labor has in fact become a commodity, bought and sold in the open market; and as the labor market is constantly glutted, and more and more workers are being thrown out of work, so the means of livelihood becomes more and more precarious. In the old Roman days the name slave was applied to the proletarian, who just enough to increase their kind and work for the rich. It is much the same to-day with the worker. It was even a lay-word and a proverb among the same as Christians in those days was: We mean to make it honorable. Workingmen, "The Proletarian" stands for your cause—is one of you. It is gotten up by workingmen, for workingmen. Lend a hand!

In sight of the numerous "Socialisms" that are copping up, the Chicago, Ill., "Worker's Call" says warningly:

Perhaps the most subtle form in which sham Socialism shows itself is in the cry for governmental or municipal ownership of industry which is the end in State Socialism. The defects of this scheme have been so often exposed in these columns that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it again. It amounts to putting out the Government that it is proposed shall run these industries is to-day administered wholly in the interest of the very class whose existence depends upon the continued slavery of the worker to show that labor has no interest in such movements. It was the agents of Government that shot the workers at Panama, Chicago, Stock Yards, and a host of other battlefields of labor, and it is little indeed that can be expected for the workers from putting more power in the hands of such Governments.

Disregarding, despite all warnings, the advice not to "advertise the fakirs," and following our own time-tried and time-approved theory that all the prestige that a fakir can get from our advertisement he is welcome to, while, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary to post the honest public, we give below the following letter, published with praise in Kier Hardie's "Labour Leader":

26th March, 1899.

DEAR COMRADES OF "THE LABOUR LEADER."—It may be of interest to you to know that my wife and I are seriously thinking of visiting Great Britain this summer, and remaining for six months or a year lecturing and studying social conditions. If we can get to the States, we shall be delighted to meet again the sturdy comrades whose friendship I was fortunate enough to obtain two years ago.

We are at present aiding Mayor Jones (Socialist) in his campaign for re-election in Toledo, Ohio. We have left Ruskin Colony, as its sphere of work was too limited to permit of our resigning the editorship of "The Coming Nation."

Can you arrange another lecture tour for me in case we determine to go over? What are the prospects politically in Britain? My wife and I are both of us English, and it is possible she may have her way.

My address is 223 Twelfth Street, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Kindest regards to you all.
Yours heartily,
HERBERT N. CASSON.

Here we have two fakirs,—an American and an English,—exposed together.

The Boston, Mass., "Daily Globe" had better go right off back to school. This is the question it propounds:

Here is a question in political economy that almost any schoolboy ought to answer: If a country has a consuming power of only 75,000,000 and a producing power of 150,000,000, while 1,355,000,000 gentiles each need something that we produce and cannot consume at home, what should be done about it?

And this is the closing answer it gives:

The situation is just that of the United States to-day. We must expand our markets abroad, and that is why we want the Philippines as a distributing center of the vast markets in the East that are developing. Of course we must have peace, order and security there.

Now, the answer that any schoolboy of average intelligence would give would be first premised with this question:

How comes it that with a producing power of 150,000,000, three-fourths of our 15,000,000 consuming power are at the ragged edge?

The hemming and hawings of the "Daily Globes" would no doubt suggest to any schoolboy of average penetration that there was "something rotten in Denmark," and the answer would promptly be:

In the first place, let us satisfy our own 75,000,000 consuming power, before we talk of "expanding."

In the second place, this "expanding" plan must be very fishy; seeing the starvation it produces at home, it can only mean an "expanding" of the starvation principle.

And so it is.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

[The below is two articles—Nos. II. and III.—of a serial that the New York "Vorwaerts," German national organ of the S. L. P., has been publishing under the title: "Demagogic Taxation Policies," and No. I. of which appeared in last week's issue of THE PEOPLE. Nos. II. and III. were published in the "Vorwaerts" on the 25th and the 26th instant respectively. The "Vorwaerts" is the weekly edition of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," and consequently, circulates little in this city. The two articles, the same as No. I., WERE SUPPRESSED from the daily editions of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," whose editorial management, with the claim of "freedom of speech," is really using the columns of "their" paper to foist upon the public their own, private, crude, false and mischievous notions of taxation, even if, in order to furnish a foundation for their notions, they must first resort to gross falsifications of statistical figures and to unconscionable garblings of citations from authors; even if to satisfy their pedantry they must first directly into the hands of the "Tax-Reform" bourgeois; and finally, even if, by their conduct, they must violate the constitution of their own organization that bids them uphold the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. 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THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

An All-Round Instructive Page in the History of Trustification.

Coming events cast their shadows before them, is an old proverb, the truth of which is amply proven by recent occurrences in the cigar and tobacco industries. It has often been asserted that the cigar industry could not fall under control of trusts or any combination of capitalists, owing to the simplicity of the tools and the ease with which raw material can be procured. That these views are held by many in the industry, the machine is here taking the place of the simple tool, and the manufacture of cigars is daily becoming more difficult for the man of limited means.

The cigar, cigarette and tobacco industry has at all times been looked upon as two distinct trades with nothing in common. Cigar manufacturers were not allied with cigarette or tobacco manufacturers; cigarmakers did not consider cigarett-makers as having craft interests in common; and so each industry marched its own path on separate lines, the one reaching at an early stage the highest state of capitalist development, that one being the cigarette and tobacco trade. So it has been with the workers in both of these trades. In the one, the most highly developed (cigarette making), the workers have reached the pinnacle of modern wage slavery; there is nothing more for them to learn; while, on the other hand, those engaged in the making of cigars are learning every day, and have much more before them, especially in relation to the forces which are operating to drive capital to group itself in larger and larger masses.

THE FIRST TRUST.

The development of the cigarette industry was rapid. Prior to the Civil War the manufacture of cigarettes, being but a small factor in relation to the productivity of the nation, called for little attention as an industry. The manufacture of cigarettes was mainly a southern industry, where they were made by hand, nor did the establishment of the customs or internal revenue accelerate the growth of the industry to any perceptible extent. As capitalism was, however, marching towards its goal there was no reason for overlooking the cigarette industry in its march. Cigarettes were simple in their construction; the material used could easily be manipulated by machinery, which would come sooner or later. So, among the first of industries to be trustified was the cigarette and tobacco trade, the promoter of which was a man named Allen. The result of his labors was the drawing together of the following firms: Allen & Glinton, Wm. S. Kimball, Marburg Bros., Kinsey Bros., Duke & Son, and a few others, who founded the well known "American Tobacco Co.," whose first act was to demonstrate the brutality, heartlessness and selfishness of the capitalist class by forcing this very man Allen to sue for his commission as the promoter of the "American Tobacco Co." against whom he secured judgment for \$10,000.

After the company was in operation, they began at once to close some of the factories controlled by them, and did throw several thousand people out of employment; in the remaining ones they began to place labor-displacing machines in the shape of a cigarette machine that displaced 80 per cent. of the cigarett-makers. This machine, with the aid of one boy, can make 30,000 cigarettes per day, where, under the old system of hand work, a very fast cigarett-maker could make but 2,500 per day;—thus displacing 11 out of 12.

THE SECOND TRUST AND THE SCHEME BACK OF IT.

All the manufacturers of cigarettes did not enter the Trust. There was still some competition in that line. A war thus started between the American Tobacco Co. and these independent manufacturers, a war that was eating into the profits of both, but more so into the profits of the American Tobacco Co. So, realizing the value of combination, the A. T. Co. concocted a scheme by which these independent manufacturers were to be drawn in line with the A. T. Co. and finally to be absorbed by the Trust. It was, accordingly, arranged that one Butler, a Vice-President of the American Tobacco Co., was to withdraw from the A. T. Co. in "anger," swearing eternal vengeance on the Trust, and pledging himself to work for its destruction. This plan was carried out, and Mr. Butler "withdrew" at a stormy meeting of the Board of Directors. He then proceeded to give out through the newspapers and other channels that he withdrew from the Trust because it was too greedy, and that he did no longer approve of it, and that he was going to form a new company to fight the Trust. The retailers, who long suffered under the lash of the Trust, were taken in by this decoy; they hailed the new Moses with peans of joy, and were looking forward to the day of judgment for the American Tobacco Co., when the retailers would be delivered from bondage. So the new Moses (Butler) gathered his new company about him and launched the "Union Tobacco Co." The fact was thus announced:

THE UNION TOBACCO CO.
Organized Under the Presidency of Mr. William H. Butler.

The Union Tobacco Co., of this city, was formally organized at the office of its counsel, Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, No. 11 Wall street, at noon on Dec. 1. Mr. Wm. H. Butler, for many years a Vice-President of the American Tobacco Co., was elected President. The Board of Directors is made up of President Butler and the following named gentlemen: Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford; Thomas P. Ryan, of Metropolitan Street Railway Co.; Gen. Samuel Thomas, a large capitalist; Mr. Frank McCoy, a well known cigar manufacturer and, for a number of years, President of the National Cigarette and Tobacco

Co., Mr. R. A. C. Smith, of the Spanish-American Steamship Co., Mr. Peter B. Widener, the well known capitalist and street railway magnate, of Philadelphia; Mr. George W. Bremer, of the widely known tobacco firm of Bremer Bros. & Boehm, of Philadelphia, and the Honorable William L. Elkins, also of Philadelphia. The Union Tobacco Co. is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It has a capital of \$10,000,000, one-half of which has been paid in. It has taken over the business of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Co., and besides manufacturing cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco, it will acquire plug tobacco and other factories.

A close examination of the officers of the Union Tobacco Co. discloses the fact that business and politics are pretty well mixed. We find Standard Oil, American Tobacco, Metropolitan Traction, Manhattan Elevated, and a few kindred interests interwoven in this new "Union Tobacco Co." The list of names speaks for itself; first, there is Frank Tilford, of Park & Tilford, an active Republican and close friend of Tom Platt; the second name is that of Thos. F. Ryan, the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the business agent of Anthony N. Brady, who is the manager of the Troy & Albany Street Railroad and a partner of ex-Senator Ed. Murphy, close business and political friend of Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall. Thus in the first two can be found the connecting link which unites the "business" end of the Democratic and Republican parties.

But in order to clinch the matter, I shall introduce the other Directors of the Union Tobacco Co. The next is Gen. Samuel Thomas, this gentleman is the connection which unites the Standard Oil Co. with the Metropolitan Traction Co. and the Union Tobacco Co. The next Director is Frank McCoy, whom every cigarmaker in New York knows; his factory on Avenue C, between 12 and 13th streets, is up-to-date with machines and female labor; but he is best known as the President of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and in the last great cigar strike he was one of the most outspoken against the men. A Mr. Smith is the next, then comes Peter B. Widener, the well known exploiter of street railroad men, a power in the Democratic party, a dictator of Democratic nominations, the man whom the railroad men of Philadelphia had made short work of had they caught him at one time. The next Director of the Union Tobacco Co. is Mr. G. W. Bremer, a leaf tobacco dealer of Philadelphia of whom the cigarmakers of that city can speak. The last, but not least, is the Hon. Wm. L. Elkins, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, partner of Wm. M. Whitney, Roosevelt P. Flower, Ed. Murphy, Chas. Clemenshow, and a client of ex-Governor Black.

Thus we have in this combine tobacco dealers, cigar manufacturers, railroad men, and political leaders of both parties. A better combination of deliverers could not be found.

The new Moses (Butler) could not refrain from a few newspaper interviews as to what this combine was going to do to the Trust. The new company began operations by consolidating all the factories. They acquired the Blackwells-Durham plant, Admiral Cigarette plant, Leggett & Myers' plant, and several others, capitalizing at 24 millions of dollars. Then they began operations. It is necessary to understand the connection between the retailer and the manufacturer in order to realize the importance of what happened.

A THIRD "TRUST," AS TENDER.

The retailers do not buy direct from the manufacturer; they buy from a middle man known as a jobber, who buys from the manufacturers. The A. T. Co., in order to carry out their plot and secure control of the entire cigarette and tobacco industry, called a meeting of the jobbers in Greater New York in their office, and told the jobbers there assembled that they must form a Jobbers' Trust and that they, the A. T. Co., would allow them 5 per cent. over and above what they would give jobbers who did not join the combine. The jobbers present at that meeting were Bendheim, a stock holder in the A. T. Co.; Stearn & Bro., of Brooklyn and nephews of Bendheim Bros.; and L. Aarensberg, of Brooklyn. These gentlemen thereupon called a general meeting of the jobbers of New York and there stated the orders of the A. T. Co. The jobbers almost to a man declined to do as the A. T. Co. wanted, with the exception of the ones named, who forthwith organized what is known as the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., and then started in at once to drive those jobbers not in the Trust out of business by cutting the price to the retailer. The A. T. Co., in order to insure the success of the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., issued a circular to all jobbers that on and after March 20 all jobbers must purchase their goods from the Metropolitan Tobacco Co., as no more goods will be supplied at the factories except to the Jobbers' Combine. Thus assured of the success of the Jobbers' Trust, they, the A. T. Co., at once discharged their drivers and helpers; also sold their horses and wagons, which act threw about 40 men out of employment, and then they bought up the Union Tobacco Co., for which they paid 35 million dollars, which means a profit of 11 millions over the capital of the Union Tobacco, but much more than that when examined, seeing that the entire plant of the Union Tobacco Co. would not bring over 12 millions in open market. Add to that 12 millions water and you have a total of 24 millions. To buy the 24 millions Union Tobacco Co. stocks, the American Tobacco Co. paid 35 million A. T. Co. stocks. A. T. Co. stock was rated, May 5, on the exchange at 220; 35 millions at 220 is 77 millions; so the exact figure are, Union Tobacco Co.

plant, valued 12 millions, sold for 77 millions; net profit in three months, 65 millions.

Thus, with all the manufacturers in the Trust and all the jobbers under their control, the next step is to refuse to sell anyone cigarette, smoking or chewing tobacco to any dealer who does not handle exclusively the cigars which will be shortly manufactured by the Leaf Tobacco, Cigar Manufacturers, Railroad Magnates and Politicians' Combine.

Of its effect on the cigar industry I will speak later when I review the cigar industry, which I will do in my next letter. C. S. V. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY AMONG MINERS.

BUENA VISTA, Allegheny Co., Pa., May 7.—International Labor Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, represented by Section Buena Vista and Local Alliance 121. The representative speakers were Comrades Schulberg and John R. Root, of Pittsburgh, who spoke in the English, and Comrade Aemdis Mori, of Blythesdale, who spoke in the Italian language. The meeting was the greatest ever held under Socialist principles. The meeting was well advertised and hundreds came to hear the gospel of discontent and of the way out and became favorably impressed with the arguments of the speakers, which doubtless will redound to the benefit of the movement by an increased vote upon the political arena of class-conscious politics. One noticeable feature of the meeting was the absence of the Labor Fakir Edward McKay, this place being his home. Comrade Schulberg had occasion to refer to him as professing to be a Socialist and yet abusing the doctrine, and stating that leaders, so-called, national and local, were in the employ of the capitalists.

Comrade Mori dwelt upon the economic phase of the movement and admonished his countrymen to affiliate with the S. T. & L. A.

Comrade Root spoke upon the Trust system and pointed out the inevitable doom of the small manufacturing and mercantile classes. His speech was interrupted by a thunder storm which finally wound up the meeting, but not before three rousing cheers were given for the Social Revolution.

The May Day issue of THE PEOPLE was distributed among the people at the meeting.

NEW TRADE UNIONISM SPREADING.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., May 8.—The big lie published and spread by the capitalist press of wages being increased in all the cotton mills has taken ground here also. The "enormous" wage of the weavers here, amounting at an average to the large number of \$6 per week for the last few years, has been cut down about 30 per cent. The men got it as a reward for marching through the streets of Hartford at the last Presidential election.

Some of the comrades thought it the best opportunity for organizing the textile workers into the S. T. & L. A. A meeting was announced with Alex Kersting, of Springfield, as speaker. A crowd of 500 people came to hear the speaker and much to the credit and through the efforts of Comrade Kersting, a Mixed Local of the S. T. & L. A. was organized with 34 charter members. We will have a hot time in this town in the near future.

On, on, comrades, and speed the day of your liberation.

EMANUEL SHERMAN.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

147 East 23rd Street, N. Y.
(Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Our patrons are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection.

Attention is called to the republication of the leader in the fall of the Small Producer by Karl Kautsky; \$1.50 per 1,000.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Humors of the Tax Question.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I trust you will not suppress this letter, and violate in me too the right of free speech and free assembly. I demand space, all the space needed for me to declare to the Party at large, and to the world in particular, that I do, I do, I DO pay the taxes. How? Which the same I now rise to explain. Before this infamous 55th Congress went into session, with taxes, I only needed 20 packages of tobacco to get a pipe. The 20 packages brought each a label; the 20 labels being collected, I turned them in and received a pipe. Now, as a result of that Congress' screwdriver work, I have to buy 25 (do you hear, oh, my fellow countrymen), I have to buy 25 packages, I. e., 5 more packages, before I am entitled to a pipe. Can anyone have a heart so flinty as not to sympathize with me, when in his mind's eye, he sees me staggering under the weight of such a tax? Now, Mr. Editor, if you know what is good for you, put this letter in; no editorial penning, either. If you suppress me, I shall make a matter of it. I will use the National Executive Committee and lay my grievance before them; and if they too shall down upon me, then, why, then, I shall issue my "English" edition and electrify the natives.

Make no mistake about me, Mr. Editor; no, not big with an egg, is more determined than I am to lay it, and to have the same done to me, too. H. K. Brooklyn, May 6.

An Active Labor Fakir at His Work.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I came across the following item in the "Labor News" column of the New York "Journal" of last May 1:

"COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS. "A letter was received from the compressed air workers asking the Central Federated Union to order the general strike on the Willis Avenue Bridge, alleging that Contractor Rogers had not made a settlement with their union. Delegate Patterson of the union was asked to call on the plants of the men and found that they had broken their agreement with Contractor Rogers."

The question immediately arose to my mind: Is this man Patterson a knave or a fool? He being a delegate to the Central Federated Union, one would feel inclined to judge him by his company; but he that as it may, the matter is certainly worthy of a passing notice.

(Humans) known as compressed air workers were forced to sell their labor-power to a labor-skinner by the name of Rodgers at his own terms; this labor-skinner, who will be hereafter referred to as the "labor fakir," had bought and used it on the Willis Avenue Bridge; the men who own this labor-power find that this Mr. Rodgers is taking more than his fair share of the money, and they are making a simple union so as to prevent this labor fakir from robbing them of their property (labor-power); but they found that the deceiving went on just the same, despite the union. They, thereupon, appealed to the "big union," the Central Federated Union, for aid, whereupon this man Patterson, a labor fakir of the order pronounced type, a capitalist agent, reports that he investigated the matter and finds that the skinned have wronged the skinner by objecting to being skinned. If Rodgers and that report, how much did it cost him.

EX-LABOR FAKIR.

Brooklyn, May 6.

Things in Collinsburg, Pa.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Collinsburg is a small village but in possession of a Section of the Trust. It is a place chiefly composed of coal miners, but which, although poor, oppressed, robbed and set upon on all sides, will not allow the International Labor Day come and pass without a labor demonstration. In opposition to the exploiters who had made arrangements to operate their mines on the First of May, the class-conscious coal miners remained at home and celebrated their only holiday—May Day. We had no parading as our labor fakir, who had made arrangements to operate their mines on the First of May, the class-conscious coal miners remained at home and celebrated their only holiday—May Day. We had no parading as our labor fakir, who had made arrangements to operate their mines on the First of May, the class-conscious coal miners remained at home and celebrated their only holiday—May Day.

At 7 o'clock, the singers of the Collinsburg Liederkreis, under the leadership of Prof. F. Schenck, sang the "Socialist March," after which President S. Maeder, of said society, introduced Comrade A. Berg, of Pittsburgh. Comrade Berg made a speech for about one hour, the applause given him during and after his speech showed that he hit the nail on the head with his arguments. After the speaker had finished his speech, Comrade Schenck introduced the members of the "Arbeiter Auf," followed by the next speaker, the "short-haired" hero of the Schoen, resented the criticism of the "Socialist March," after which President S. Maeder, of said society, introduced Comrade A. Berg, of Pittsburgh. Comrade Berg made a speech for about one hour, the applause given him during and after his speech showed that he hit the nail on the head with his arguments. 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MAY DAY OVERFLOW.

Under the above head, and beginning with the issue of the 7th instant, we shall successively publish, until exhausted, the several contributions, that, intended for the May Day issue, were crowded out mainly for want of space, and most of them on account of arriving too late. As with only two exceptions, all the contributors to the May Day issue could not be engraved so as to take them all in. As these are all of value, the next best thing will now be done by publishing them successively. The whole set—those that appeared in the May Day issue, together with the "overflow"—will constitute a valuable historic document upon the "day of the land" and the spirit of the Movement in America at the time of last May Day of the 19th Century.

IDAHO.

LABOR'S BATTLE IN IDAHO—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

By Member West. Federation of Miners, Burke.

In 1880, the mine owners of the Northwest met in Helena, Montana, and organized what was known as the "Mine Owners' Industrial Protective Association." Every member of the Association paid one cent per ton royalty on each ton of ore shipped from his mine, which went into a sinking fund for the purpose of defraying expenses in an attempt to reduce wages to \$3 and \$2.50 per day. This reduction of the miners' wages from \$3.50 per day was intended to be general throughout the West.

The Cour d'Alene District of Idaho was decided upon as the point where the attack should be made. Accordingly, on the 17th of January, 1892, every mine in the Cour d'Alenes shut down. The mine owners alleged that the shut-down was caused by excessive freight rates and intimated that this suspension of operations would be indefinite unless the R. R. Co.'s reduced their charges. This, however, was only a blind, as many of them had a contract with the railroad for a period of two years and would not have been entered into by them unless their business would warrant the rate.

The mine owners' object became apparent when they announced in April, 1892, that they were ready to resume operations with day's wages at \$3.00 and \$2.50, and if the miners did not accept these wages they would never again be re-employed. In the meantime the mine owners had their agents in the mining centers of the East hiring men at their reduced scale to take the place of the Cour d'Alene miners.

The unions refused to accept this scale or any scale which would be a reduction of underground wages.

Thus was forced upon the miners of the West their great battle with capitalism which resulted in flooding the Cour d'Alenes with Pinkerton thugs and scabs at the beck and call of the capitalist class, and ultimately intended to force wages down in all mining districts west of the Mississippi.

This was desperately and heroically resisted by the miners and forced them nearer than hitherto to the necessity of class-conscious solidarity.

For, be it remembered, that to carry their nefarious schemes to victory it became necessary for the mine owners to have martial law declared here, and have 1,200 U. S. Regulars, supplemented by the State militia, to cower into submission the dauntless spirit of the West. Twenty-five union men were imprisoned and twelve were convicted for contempt of court.

Judge Beattie issued his injunction in the beginning of May, 1892, prohibiting union men from ever counseling with others not to take their places. This, I believe, is the first case on record where a Federal Judge issued an injunction against organized labor and imprisoned its members for contempt.

In September, 1892, four members of the miners' union were sent to the Detroit Reformatory by Judge Beattie for terms ranging from 18 months to 2½ years. The miners appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, and in the month of February, 1893, that Court reversed the decision of venal Beattie and ordered the imprisoned men discharged. While martial law was in force here, scabs and non-union men destroyed miners' halls, insulted women and assaulted men!

General Carlin confiscated two cars of provisions consigned to miners who were in enforced idleness by the conspiracy of capitalist brigands. The U. S. Army, Federal Court, and police powers co-operated with the mine owners to destroy trade unions. As a result, political action for self-protection was resorted to by the wage workers. They flocked to the Populists. They found that the interior councils of the People's party of the West were controlled by the men who met in Helena to perfect a conspiracy for their degradation. They, therefore, are now rallying to support their class interests which are enunciated and upheld by the Socialist Labor Party.

Two strong Sections are now in existence and others ready to become dominant in the politics of Idaho and of the world.

In this way we prepare to meet at the hustings in 1900 the silver bug, gold bug populist-capitalists—the three chief political representatives of capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party of Idaho, whose members are leading spirits in the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union (the K. of L. now defunct here) march to the conquest of the public powers the only working class political organization of Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

A PROPHECY COME TRUE.

By William E. McClure, Chicago.

It is not often the writer hazards a prophecy; but during the excitement of the last Presidential campaign, while combating the idea that a vote for a minority party was thrown away, I ventured to affirm that but one hundred thousand resolute Socialist votes

would be a powerful check to the rapacity of our masters, and, given a million votes, the politicians would be stealing from our platform at the next election. It is becoming evident that I vastly under-estimated the power of a Socialist vote. For, though we have not yet reached even the hundred thousand mark, Socialism is to-day a word to conjure with, and already the stealing from our platform has begun. Advocacy of the municipalization of various public utilities is now one of the indispensable weapons of the shrewdest political trimmers, and bobs up irrespective of party. One day it is in the hands of a Pingree or a Jones, the next it is wielded by a Croker or an Altgeld. These are men who keep in touch with the public pulse, and through their astuteness seem to lead, whereas they but follow.

Here in Chicago, in the recent campaign, we had the edifying spectacle of three capitalist candidates for Mayor vying with each other in their declarations in favor of ownership of the street railways by the city. That it was not practicable of accomplishment during the next two years, the period of incumbency, was carefully kept in the background; and very likely the sense of security which this gave added to the extravagance of their professions. They knew they could not make them good.

So far as the talk of men who are shaping the policy of the Democratic party in the West may be taken as an indication, there is a strong probability that a similar phenomenon will soon appear in national politics. A declaration in favor of nationalization of the telegraph and the railways may be looked for in the next Democratic platform. Should this prove to be the case, and sooner or later it is almost sure to be so, we may have to face in the national arena what we have just experienced locally—the appearance of a temporary check to our growth as expressed at the polls through the dropping off of weak-kneed brethren to whom the vision of one thing at a time, (any old thing labeled Socialistic), is as the candle to the moth.

This need be no cause for discouragement. On the contrary, to the well grounded Socialist this blowing off of a few loose bricks from the top of the wall is but the spur to renewed effort, the incentive to a firmer upbuilding.

The emergency is upon us, and it behooves us to meet it promptly and vigorously. Fabianism at such a time is a source of weakness, its day is past and all taint of it must be thrown off. The worthlessness to the workers of middle class municipalization or nationalization must be thoroughly exposed. It is the significance of the class struggle we must preach in season and out of season. Once grounded in that the comrades will never waver before the onslaught of capitalistic schemes of governmental monopoly with which we are threatened. In the class struggle we have a weapon the capitalist will not dare to fool with. That plank of our platform will never be stolen!

I see that I have used up my space limit, and can give but a word to the movement in this State. Our progress is steady and encouraging, though we have had much to contend with. There have been times in the fight when it has seemed difficult to tell between friend and foe. We have been forced to hit hard, but we have always tried to strike true. We feel that the foundations are being firmly laid, and that through and perhaps because of our present struggles the movement will grow daily clearer in purpose and more vigorous in endeavor. New centers of agitation are being established and the State will soon be well covered. The spirit of the comrades is shown in the sacrifices that are being made to establish the "Worker's Call." It justified its existence from the first clear note of its Salutory, and it is needless to say we are proud of it, and of its achievement in the fine rendering of Liebknecht's powerful exposition of Socialism.

WISCONSIN.

WITHIN SIXTY YEARS, FROM A WILDERNESS TO A CAPITALIST STATE.

By Richard Koppel, Milwaukee.

Not sixty years ago, and only a few block-houses marked the place on the beautiful Lake of Michigan where today the miniature metropolis of Milwaukee, with her 250,000 inhabitants is located. There are still old residents to be found who carried on barter with the Red Skins. The stories told by these old settlers sound like mythic legends of a grey antiquity; and yet a generation has not yet passed since the days when they were the heroes of their own tales.

And to-day? To-day Milwaukee may proudly compete for the championship of the world with any other large industrial center if the achievement is to be on the field of capitalist exploitation, brutal class struggle, and the extreme plutocracy.

As with Milwaukee, so with the rest of the State. Everything, the air excepted, the Dragon Capital has swallowed up in fifty years. Everything! There still are in the State thousands of acres of untouched, virgin forests; but on every trunk and every twig there is the brand of some private owner—a Lumber King. Our farmers, mostly deep in debt, are only nominal proprietors of their land; they are actually the employees of their mortgagees. The number of independent holders melts away more and more every year with the development of capitalism. We too already have our bonanza farmer.

Wisconsin's industries "bloom." Pity only that, here, as elsewhere, the fruits are not plucked by the producing masses; the blessed harvest is pocketed by a few. Hence here also we have strikes. Hence, also, ours also is a soil drenched with the blood of the workman. Finally, hence also, Wisconsin has her trade unions.

And what do these do in order to improve the condition of the workers? Do they seek to free him from wage slavery? No! Of independent Labor politics, in the sense of the Socialist Labor Party, they, that is to say, their leaders, do not want to know anything. There is no room for the Fakir in our

Movement, and these gentlemen want to live, and live well. While the masses are ignorant and unripe the Fakirs have their way. Yes; the ignorance of the masses in Wisconsin is due to the Fakirs; it is a standing proof of the crime of these and fit companions of the Labor Fakirs are the political fakirs of the "Social Democratic" party. "No independent politics," and yet we find the Debs "party" endorsed by such elements, while the Socialist Labor Party, having seen through them, is hated and recognized as their enemy.

And yet the fakirs are said to do some good. Regularly every year they go about with a bunch of proposed Labor Bills begging the capitalists in the Legislature to support them. How much longer will the trade unions of Wisconsin tolerate this disgraceful spectacle! And similarly, with uncanny regularity does Victor L. Berger, the "intellectual" leader of the Milwaukee Debsists prostitute himself in this snooking comedy.

The general Labor Movement of Milwaukee is so broke up, degraded and confused that one would almost be inclined to consider it a wonder if our Party gains a firm footing and recovers ground from which it may not be driven back again. Under the most difficult circumstances, we set up in 1896 the banner for the first time. Since then we have moved slowly, but quite surely. It is a source of gratification to be able to record the fact that in recent years the labor organizations have begun to interest themselves more and more in the principles of our Party. It is to be hoped that the day is no longer far when the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance may strike root in Wisconsin also.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary

Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—

Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—

147 East 23rd Street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of May 9, with A. S. Brown in the chair. Absent, Murphy. The financial report for the ending May 6 showed: receipts, \$83.63; expenditures, \$28.40.

Section Waterbury reported that Chas. Kilzmann and John Neubert presented their cards for admission, but were rejected by a majority vote of the Section. John Neubert also sent a communication, reporting the same fact and enclosing his due card paid up to April, 1899, inclusive. Resolved, to instruct the Section that they have no option in the matter, but must accept on transfer the cards of members in good standing residing within the limits of the "New York Volkszeitung." In a manner plainly indicating that the mailing list of the Party organ had been used to instill, in a surreptitious manner, peculiarly mischievous and dangerous propaganda. Party has taken a stand. Resolved, to instruct the Secretary to communicate with the Board of Directors of the Publishing Association and demand an explanation as to how this has come about.

A communication from the "Abendblatt" Publishing Association was read, inquiring whether the refusal of the N. E. C. to the statement of the Board of Directors applied to THE PEOPLE only, or to every Party organ. The Secretary was instructed to inform them that it does apply to all organs of the Party.

Charters were granted as follows: Santa Clara County, Cal.; Sussex County, N. J.; Williamsburg, Colo.; Fort Scott, Kans.

JOHN J. KINZALE, Recording Secretary.

Illinois.

FREEDBURG.—It is with pleasure I communicate the result of our village election. We elected two of our comrades as Village Trustees by a vote of 116. So much for the numbers of this place. They are beginning to get class-conscious now, and I hope that we will elect two more of our men next year and have the majority in the Council.

GEORGE HILD.

Massachusetts.

THE BOSTON KARL MARX CLUB offers opportunities for developing the speaker, the debater, and the writer. A review follows each evening. The club consists of an oral statement of what we are studying. Debates take place on mooted questions which arise; for instance, for several weeks past interesting discussion has taken place on this question: "In the development of value to its dazzling money form, does value take a visible form, has it physical objectivity?" The class meets at 72½ Washington street, Boston. All comrades and friends are cordially welcome.

MARTHA M. MOORE, Director.

New York.

COLLEGE POINT.—At its regular meeting, May 2, Section College Point resolved to endorse the strike of the Karsch Brewery Workers of College Point, and to give them all the aid in our power.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A new Branch of the S. L. P. to be known as the 7th Assembly District Branch 2, has been organized with 13 members. It meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday, at 4th avenue and 53d street. PEOPLE readers above 40th street not yet members are requested to attend the next meeting, on Tuesday, May 16.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS.—By advice of the State Committee, S. L. P., I wish to give notice that Section Columbus has arranged as follows for the State Convention to be held in this city, May 28. Delegates: Israel Hauser, Oscar Freer, and Otto C. Stinekopf; Committee of Arrangements: A. J. Green, C. C. Pomery, and Oscar Freer. Convention at the City Hall. Headquarters at Emerson Hotel, West State street.

OSCAR FREER, Secretary.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening, May 4, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Members present: Luck, De Leon, Murphy, Vogt, Wilson, Boudin, and Brower; Murphy, chairman.

Communications.—One from Myer Stodel, of New Haven, Conn., requesting that Comrade Keep be sent to that city to speak to the freight handlers on May 21. Granted. One from P. A. S. of Boston, Mass., requesting the board to instruct all Organizers to make a special effort to organize the bakers and confectioners, and if they are attached to D. A. S. the District will pay all the expenses of organizing. Granted. One from Val Remmel, Secretary, S. L. P., stating that the name of Oscar Freer was requested the miners to organize into the United

Mine Workers' Union and keep away from the d-d Socialists. In fact, wherever our Organizers go, the employers advise their employees to join any organization except the S. T. & L. A. The effect of this had been just the reverse. Filed.

Communications were also received from R. A. 15, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jeanette, Pa.; Oakbrook, Wis.; Arthur, R. I.; Slaterville, R. I.; Burlington, Vt.; Toronto, Can.; Worcester, Mass.; Lima, O.; Riverpoint, R. I.; London, Ont.; Olneyville, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; Vancouver, B. C.; Boston, Mass.; Burke City, Idaho; Scranton, Pa.; Paterson, N. J.; Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Notice was also received of the death of Comrade Fred Bertram, Financial Secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., who was one of the charter members of that District. Charters were granted to the following organizations: Machineist Pioneers, of London, Ont. Mine Workers, of Houtzdale, Pa. Woolen Weavers, of Centreville, R. I. Mine Workers, of Morrisdale, Pa. Expressmen and Draymen, of Lima, O. Mine Workers, of Hawk Run, Pa. Store Workers, of Detroit, Mich. Mine Workers, of Hamlet, Pa. Boston Machineists, of Boston Mass. Ellis Bartholomew, of Lima, O., was appointed Organizer for the State of Ohio.

W. L. BROWER, Gen. Secretary.

The Strike of R. & H. Simon's Silk Factory in Union Hill, N. J.

About 400 men, women and children left the above factory on Friday, April 28, in a body on account of a threatened reduction of wages. Simon had already some weeks ago hired children and intended to lower wages on piece-work from 7 to 5 cents.

Tuesday afternoon, the strikers marched in a body to the mills and demanded their pay. Thursday, May 4, the committee of the strikers, which held several meetings with the representatives of Simon, returned from the negotiations with the news, that, with the exception of three minor articles, all others were accepted by the boss, which means, instead of a reduction, an increase of 10 to 12 per cent. on the wages in all branches. He further recognized the organization and promised that one of the strikers would be discharged for being active in this strike.

Simon had not been able to get any scabs, some four or five young girls or boys, relatives of the foremen did some little work, all the rest of the hands remained solidly outside and joined the union. The organization held meetings every day at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Pickets had been placed around the factory. Simon had procured the customary policemen at the same corners. Those guardians of the law and capital arrested a young striker on last Tuesday without any cause whatever. The meeting which had assembled at the same afternoon, drew up a strong resolution to the Town Council, reminding Simon of his duty, and that he had no right whatever to molest the strikers. Police force to his own private interest.

Friday morning, at 7 a. m., Simon's hands assembled at the Labor Lyceum and marched in a body to the factory and took up the work.

So far no more trouble has been heard from there. The Strike Committee will remain in force under the name Shop Committee.

Next meeting will be held on Saturday, May 13, in the Union Hill Labor Lyceum.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$2,350.00 Penny collection by Leftkowitz in Hartman & Co's cigar factory. 1.00

Total \$2,351.00

N. B.—By a typographical error the total given as "previously acknowledged" in THE PEOPLE of May 7, was made one dollar more than it should have been (\$2,342.57 instead of \$2,341.57, as per acknowledgment in THE PEOPLE of April 23, and the total given in last issue is therefore correct.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$73.84 Paul Walker, Hornellsville, N. Y. 1.00 E. Weidner, Brooklyn, N. Y.75 C. E. Thompson, New York City. 1.00

Total \$76.59

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Previously acknowledged \$67.25 Section Milwaukee, Wis., on lists 80 and 90 1.00 Section Pittsburgh, Pa., on list 74 4.05

Total \$72.30

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

A LADY COMRADE, widow with a child, a first-class dressmaker, who is fighting a very hard struggle for existence in New York City, would be thankful for information as to any out of town place, that could bid her a fair chance of building up an existence—giving dressmaking business. Address, A. T., c. o. THE PEOPLE.

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415

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16th Assembly District, N. Y., & Young Mens' Soc. Ed. Club.

Special meeting, on Tuesday, May 16, at headquarters, 98 Avenue C, to organize a "Daily People" Club. 418

DISCUSSION MEETING

under the auspices of the

Yorkville Agitation Committee,

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899,

(8 p. m.)

No. 206 EAST 86th Street.

Order of business is as follows:

1. Controversy between the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE.

2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited. Only members in good standing are admitted upon presenting their card of membership. 419

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valentine's store, 27 Webster avenue.

IMPORTANT MEETING

— of the —

Section Philadelphia

at the

LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown St.,

Sunday, May 14, 8 P. M.

Election of Delegates to State Convention, which will be held at Altoona. Other important business. Members should not fail to be present. 417

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